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NSC BRIEFING

26 February 1958

ARGENTINA (long)

19,000,000

almost

105,000

I. A Secomplete election returns show Arturo Frondizi leading nearest rival almost 2 to 1.

A. Vote Was:

 Frondizi
 4,086,000

 Balbin
 2,581,000

 11 others
 2,600,000

 Blank votes
 637,000

- B. Frondizi does not have popular majority but does not need it.

 He will have majority of electoral college which meets 17 March.
- C. Victory much larger than expected; attributable largely to support by Peron—based on secret pact—and by Communists.

 Peron vote may be 1/3 of total for Frondizi. Peron, Froncizi are enemies nevertheless.
- D. Frondizi's party--Intransigent Radical--took all 22 provincial governorships; 70 percent chamber of deputies (may have estire senate--senate to be chosen by incoming provincial legislatures during March).
- E. New government to take office I May.
- II. Magnitude Frondizi victory reduced likelihood of revolt by conservative military elements.
 - A. Military -- including some members present government -- probably hesitates attempting to by overturn such a decisive mandate.
 - B. Also Aramburu (an army general) has restated insistence that military must not interfere. Aramburu believed extremely disappointed Frondizi victory but is man of principle.

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- C. However, Peronistas inciting military unrest by presenting demands to Frondizi as payment for their vote.
 - They demanding things Frondizi has openly promised, such as political amnesty.
 - 2. Their demanding what he has already promised may make him appear Peronista pawn.
 - 3. If demands continue, military may interfere with inauguration.
- D. Peron stated privately he can force Frondizi to permit his return but says he will postpone return indefinitely to prevent "needless minor disturbances."
- E. Legal Communist party (70,000 members) gained no seats in legislature.
- III. Prondizi's future actions difficult to predict since he is basically unprincipled.

 - B. He is thin, bespectacled intellectual; presents self to public as a great thinker with easy solutions to all Argentine problems.
 - C. Is confronted with extremely serious economic problems-trade deficit of \$300 million last year, inflation running 25%,
 run-down industrial plant. He will probably do business
 with whatever country offers financial help.

25X6

IV. Frondizi is not especially friendly with US;

- A. Has said he is "too busy" to visit US or Europe prior to inauguration but probably could be persuaded.
- B. Public position is nationalistic. He opposes foreign investment in oil and other natural resources.
 - However, has said privately he approves of such investment, is reportedly seeking face-saving solution.
- C. Opposes all military pacts including the Rio Treaty but approves UM.
- D. Has told Amamburu he will "accept" a reasonable settlement of claims by American and Foreign Power for expropriations: of past decades.
 - 1. Has not revealed attitude on settlement with American meatpackers.
- E. Frondizi shares general resentment of US surplus agricultural disposal program and US import restrictions on tung nuts and oil.
 - ousted Peron and has stated will accept no aid with strings.
- F. Said he will trade with all countries.

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